THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1832. NO. 42.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1813.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831—tf

TO BE LET,

A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and Lot of Ground, on Liberty street, near the Jackson Foundry, now occupied by James Murphy

ALSO—A Lot of Ground in Virgin Alley, nearly in the rear of the above. For terms, inquire of W. W. IRWIN,

Liberty street, between 3d and 4th streets
Pittsburgh, January 13, 132.—tf

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store, and offer for sale, on accommodating terms,

250	bags Havana Coffee;
260	do. Rio do.
60	hhds. New Orleans Sugar;
100	bbls. No. 3 Mackerel;
50	do. do. 2 do.
30	do. No. 1 Shad;
5	do. Salmon;
150	tubs No. 2 Mackerel;
20	do. do. 1 Salmon;
600	dry Spanish Hides;
10	boxes best Ky. Tobacco;
20	kegs do. do. do.
23	doz. Painted Buckets;
35	hhds. Tobacco;
10	boxes Havana Sugar;
3	tons Log Wood;
100	bags Turk's Island Salt;
10	bbls. Water Lime;
50	crates Queensware.

Dec. 30.—tf.

TO BE LET.

I WISH to dispose of the unexpired Lease (2 years from the first of April next) of the house which I now occupy, No. 138 Liberty street. This house is large, and completely finished—from the cellar to the garret—and, from its central situation, is well calculated for a Boarding House. The large Store Room and Cellar in front, will be let with the dwelling, if required.

☞Possession will be given on the first of April, or sooner, to a person who would accommodate a few genteel boarders. For further particulars, apply to WM. B. FOSTER.
January 20, 1832.—tf

LAW NOTICE.

GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office in Fourth street, between Wood and Market; adjoining the Office of Discount and Deposit of U. S. Bank. Dec. 9, 1831.—tf.

BANK OF GEAUGA AT PAINESVILLE,—The Notes of this Institution are received at this office, at 2 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, Number 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
January 17.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor,*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix.*
July 26, 1831.—tf

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,
Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR

has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH,
Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully,
MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.
November 4—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET. The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.
February 18—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore.)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830-tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.
March 4, 1831.—tf

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

Id. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831.—tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR.

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,

300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK,
Sept 20 No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

EXCHANGE.

UNCURRENT Notes of all the Banking institutions in the United States, bought at the lowest rates of Exchange. *Every description of Gold* wanted at all times, for which the highest premium will be paid. Bank of England Notes, and Broken Bank paper bought and sold. Drafts and Notes of hand collected on all the principal cities and towns in the United States, by GEO. A. COOK, *Lottery and Exchange Broker*, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Dec. 16.

Caps! Caps!!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.

☞ *Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.

S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps: he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

TICKINGS AND CALICOES.—Six bales Ashton and Delaware Tickings—Seven cases Calicoes, Blue and Fancy colours: Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by

MOSES ATWOOD.
Nov. 4—tf Corner of Wood and Front Streets

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY,
March 11—tf Fourth street.

IRON WIRE—Manufactured at the Pittsburgh Wire Factory—of superior quality. For sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN, No. 108 Second street. Pittsburgh, Oct. 7, 1831.—tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.
July 1—tf

BAYARDSTOWN STEEL WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE public are respectfully informed that these works, under the late firm of S. Broadmeadow & Co., are now continued in operation by S. Broadmeadow, to whom all orders are requested to be directed.

S. Broadmeadow, having had much experience in England, in the manufacturing of this article, has succeeded in making from the American Iron, in Pittsburgh, Steel of equal quality to that imported, to the entire satisfaction of those friends who have favored him with their orders.

Part of the steel made by him has the brand of P. Shoenberger, and subsequently of P. Shoenberger & Son: but as those gentlemen are about to commence the same business, the iron manufacturer's name will in future be discontinued, and the steel manufacturer's name labeled on the bar.

It is considered quite unnecessary, at this date, to say any thing more than to observe that three years' experience has fixed its value, and thirteen of the most respectable scientific mechanics of this city have testified to this, through the medium of the public papers, two years ago. Nov 25

J. BAXTER & CO.
FROM NEW YORK,

WOULD inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the public generally, that they have taken Store, No. 136 Liberty Street, near Saint Clair Street, Pittsburgh, where they offer, *fresh from the New York Market*, a general assortment of European, India, and American DRY GOODS, at *Wholesale and Retail*—among which, are English, French, and American Prints, Ginghams, and Muslins; Eng. and Amer. Flannels; Eng., French, and German Merinos; Merino Circassians; Superfine, and extra-superfine Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Queens Cloths; Rose Blankets; French and India Satins; French Ærophane, and Italian Crapes, assorted colors; Colored Florences and Sarsenets; Plain Black, Blue Black, Changeable, Figured, and Mode colored Gros de Swiss, Gros de Naples, and Gros de Berlin Silks; Black and Blue Black Marcelins, and Italian Lustrings; Fine Black Satin Levantines; Black and Blue Black Satin Turc; Black Silk Velvets; Tabby do. assorted colours; Satin, Taffeta and Gauze Ribbons assorted; Fine Satin do. high colored, for trimming Winter Hats; Plain and open work, Black, White and Random, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose and Half Hose; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black, White and assorted dress Gloves, of finest quality; Tamboured and Floss wrought Capes, Collars, Pelirines, Chimisets and Spencers; Plain and Twilled Silk pocket Hdkfs.; Extra fine Paungee do. fancy colors; Plain and Printed muslin Cravats; Plain Black and Plaid Italian do. Heavy Black India do.; Ladies' Poplin Crape, Figured Silk, Algerine and Prussian fancy dress Hdkfs.; Embossed Silk Velvet Reticules, a new and elegant article; Corded Muslin Skirts; Cashmere, Merino, Raw Silk, Twilled Cotton and other Shawls, in variety; Extra Fine Thibet Wool and Crape, do. printed; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas; Fine Linen, Linen Cambric, and Pocket Hdkfs.; 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Bobbinets, very fine; Bobbinet footing; Cotton and Linen Floss; Thread Laces, Edgings and Insertings; Fine wrought Cambric Muslin Insertings; Fine Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslins and Bishops Lawn; Figured Swiss Muslins; Black, White and Green Gause Veils, very large and rich; Misses' Green Barage do. for winter; Fine Italian Crape Mourning Veils, extra size and deep borders; Mixed Silk Camblets for Ladies' Cloaks, Pelisses and Riding Habits; Fine-Goat hair Camblets; Scarlet and Blue Damask Breakfast and Tea Cloths; do. do. Plaid do.—Also, an assortment of ready made clothing, such as Pantaloons, Roundabouts, Pea Coats, Flushing Jackets, Hunting Coats, Sattinet and Cloth Coats; Valencia and Velvet Vests; Figured Silk do; Silk Moreen do, a new and elegant article; Extra-superfine Cloth Pantaloons, and Dress Coats, made in New York, in the newest style;—A good assortment of Ladies' Prunell and Morocco Slips, Shoes, Boots, and Gaiter Boots; Misses' and Infants' Prunell and Morocco slips; and a few New York manufactured Hats, of a very superior style and quality.

All of the above goods will be offered at such prices as shall be advantageous to purchasers.—Traders and others from the country will do well to "come and see." J. B. & Co. will esteem it a favor if the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city and vicinity will call and examine quality and prices, whether they wish to purchase or not. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 1831.—tf.

RECORDING REGULATOR'S OFFICE—The subscriber has removed his office to No. 33 St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. City and Country SURVEYING attended to as usual. JEAN BARBEAU.

N. B. Maps of Pittsburgh and its Environs, for sale at this office. Nov 15

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON.
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.
To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.
December 30—tf

COPARTNERSHIP.—David W. Miller, (of the late firm of Miller & Clarke,) William Baird and Thomas Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, have this day associated themselves, for the purpose of transacting a *General Agency and Commission Business*, in this place, under the firm of BAIRD, MILLER & BALDWIN, and have rented one of the large brick warehouses on Water, between Wall and Fifth cross streets, where they are prepared to attend to any consignments, and business in general, which may be entrusted to their care and management. Louisville. Nov 1, 1831.

☞Refer to *Allen & Grant*, Pittsburgh, *C. Macallister, Jr. & Co.*, Cincinnati, *A. G. Jaudon & Co.*, or *Macalester & Yorke*, Philadelphia, *Whitall, Jaudon & Co.*, or *Yorke, Macalester & Co.*, New Orleans. Nov 4—tf

FOR SALE,

A TEN ACRE LOT, near East Liberty, on which are erected a Two Story Frame Dwelling House, Stable, Wagon House, &c. &c., and a well of excellent water near the back door. A thriving young Orchard of choice Fruit Trees; consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, &c. Likewise Gooseberry and Currant Bushes. The land is of good quality, and well adapted to early gardening: it joins John Beitler's lot. It will be sold low for cash, as the subscriber wants to move from this State.

☞ Possession will be given on the first of April next, or the middle of March, if required.—Apply on the premises to

JAMES JONES.
January 6.—3mo.

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS.

A PART of the premises of the late James S. Stevenson will be leased for a term of years. The situation for a Lumber Yard is a most advantageous one; the greater part of the ground is immediately adjoining the Allegheny river, with a landing on Wayne street, which gives to the premises the decided advantage over any other yard. For further particulars, inquire of

GEORGE OGDEN,
Corner of Wood and Second streets.
January 24, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE.

A LOT of Ground in Fifth street, next to the corner of Wood street; on which there is a two story frame house and a large frame circus, the lot is 60 feet on Fifth street, by 130 feet in depth.

Two Lots of Ground in Penn street, and on which are part of the Old Garrison Houses, between Wayne and Hand streets, fronting on Penn street, 26 feet 7 inches each, by 120 feet in depth, to an alley in the rear.

A number of Lots of Ground fronting on Penn and Liberty streets, and adjoining the Canal Basin, which is part of the premises.

Twenty Lots of Ground in the city of Washington.

Also, One Share of the Stock in the Bank of the United States.

Five Shares of the Stock in the Allegheny Bridge Company.

Sixteen Shares of the Stock in the Monongahela Bridge Company. Apply to

CHARLES AVERY,
JOHN M. SNOWDEN,
JOHN THAW,
JOHN BARBER,
Executors of Jas. S. Stevenson, deceased.
Jan. 31, 1832.—wtf

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S NEW NOVEL. Tales of My Landlord: Fourth and Last Series; collected and arranged by Jedediah Cleishbotham, School-master and Parish Clerk of Gandercleuch; containing Count Robert of Paris, and Castle Dangerous: in 3 vols. Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., No. 51 Market street. Jan. 31

COTTON.

42 BALES COTTON—Just landed—for sale by M. ATWOOD,
Jan. 27. Corner Wood and Front streets.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have formed a connection with Mr. *Wm. Riddle*, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Mr. *P. H. Goodwyn*, of Florence, Ala. in the business heretofore conducted by them, and which will still be carried on under the style of FORSYTH & Co.

They will continue to transact a General Agency and Commission Business, and attend particularly to the *Receiving and Forwarding of Goods*.

To the former friends and customers of the House, they would return their grateful acknowledgements, with the hope, that a prompt and faithful attention to business, will procure for the present concern, a continuance of their patronage.

FORSYTH & Co.
Louisville, Jan. 1, 1832.—[Feb. 3, 1832.—3m]

4-4 BROWN SHEETINGS; 3-4 do. SHIRTINGS; DRILLINGS; Delaware, Ashton and Chester TICKINGS. A new supply just received, and for sale by

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
November 15, 1831.

HOUSES TO LET.

THE Subscriber offers for rent, a large Three Story Brick House, suitable for a Store and Dwelling House, situate in the Diamond, next door to the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. Possession can be given immediately.

Also, two Two Story Brick Dwelling Houses, and one Two Story Frame Dwelling, situate on Marbury street, between Liberty and Penn streets. These houses are in excellent order. Possession can be given 1st April, 1832.

Also, two Two Story Frame Dwelling Houses, situate at the end of Fourth street, in good order, and pleasantly situated—possesion can be given 1st April, 1832.

☞All these houses will be leased for one, two, three, four, or five years, on accommodating terms. Inquire of the Subscriber, at his residence, next door to the office of the Gazette, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh. MOSES CULLEN.
December 2, 1831.—tf

EXECUTORS' SALE.—If not sold at private sale, before the month of March, will then be sold at public sale, in the city of Pittsburgh, the following property, part of the residuary estate of James Stokes, deceased.

The Lot, corner of Hand and Penn streets, now in the occupancy of James Speer.

A Lot in the Town of Allegheny.

A Lot, immediately above the aqueduct, containing seven acres.

Sundry Tracts of Land, one Pine creek and Squaw run, Allegheny county.

☞For further particulars, apply at the Exchange, to W. H. Stokes.

C. M. STOKES,
W. H. STOKES, } *Executors.*
C. P. WAYNE,

January 31, 1832.—tf

To Millers, and others engaged in the manufacture of Flour.

FOR SALE—The New, Allegheny Flour Steam Grist Mill, of two run of French Burr Stones, and two Bolting Chests, equally adapted either to Merchant or Country Work: situated about 50 yards from the Canal, on an extensive lot, where all necessary buildings can be erected: in a thriving port of the town, where a considerable business in the above line can be done. For particulars, apply on the premises. Possession will be given on or before the first of April.
Feb. 3, 1832.—2wtfA

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 3, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of January, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Fifty-Four No. Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	3,136	3,136
4	1,000	4,000
14	500	7,000
35	100	3,500
46	40	1,840
92	20	1,840
1150	10	11,500
8280	5	41,400
24804 tickets.		$99,216

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2,50; Quarters, $1,25.

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address WM. HAMILTON & CO.
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
January 31, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 3, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 11th FEBRUARY, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Fifty-Four Number Lottery: 8 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	3,316	3,316
4	1,000	4,000
14	500	7,000
35	100	3,5 0
46	40	1,840
92	20	1,840
1150	10	11,500
8280	5	41,400
24804 tickets.		$99,216

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Jan. 31, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 3, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, FEB. 11th, 1832. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Fifty-Four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	5,000	5,000
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24804 tickets.		$99,216

Tickets, $5; Halves. $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address.

JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
January 31, 1832.

POETRY.

For the Gazette.

A MONODY,

OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF THE REVEREND JOSEPH PATTERSON.

The church—our city—private friendship, mourn!
Mature in years, and as mature in grace,
The reverend father, having done his work—
A faithful legate of the skies—at length
Has left us—himself at home in Heaven—
Glory beyond the grasp of human thought;
And we impressed—how deeply so!—by this
Severe bereavement! How wide the breach made
By the death of such a saint! The void how
Painful! And, as a treasured jewel, lost,
We realize his worth, since Heaven has called
Him to his reward.

The poor that have so
Often met the needed succor from his
Large benevolence; the widow, orphan,
Stranger; these will lament the good man's death,
And shed upon his hallowed dust, the tears
That warm affection fondly treasures up,
In memory of his name.

The Sabbath School
Will look in vain for his endearing smile:
That smile which graced the proffer of a tract,
And with it went his blessing and his prayers.
Their infant eyes already weep around,
Inquiring for the saint, and find him not:
Their quivering lips respond, 'our father's gone!'

Ye who knew him—and who among us
Knew him not?—Ye always saw him like some
Ministering angel, telling of Heaven
And heavenly things; nought else: his home beyond
The earth: his treasure there for seventy years
Laid up; and now, his bright, his glorious
Reversion. Ye christian parents, you can
Ne'er forget his sweet communion with you,
Whether at home, or in the sanctuary.
How, for the while, he loosed your hold on earth,
And made you wish for heaven: nor, with what love,
What holy fervor, he took your offspring
In his arms, caressing, with a parent's
Fondness, and pleading Heaven in their behalf.
And long you'll cherish, in the sacred folds
Of memory, his agonizing prayers
For you and yours; his soul-subduing zeal,
His tears, his cries, his eloquent deportment,
Whenever, at the Supper of the Lamb,
He poured or broke, and gave the mystic symbols:
These and like these will hallow every thought,
As oft you call to mind his holy life.

And hard as adamant that sinner's heart,
Who can blot from memory's page, his mild,
Yet searching words; his importunity
And kind remonstrances, when he reproved
His wayward steps to win him to his God.
How oft the unbidden tear has forced its way,
And coursed the cheek of bold impenitence,
When, as occasion offered, he unveiled
The Cross, and showed the holy sufferer there.
At such, the stony heart has felt a pang,
A rending pang, that forced a sigh, a tear.

The Bible and the Missionary cause
Have lost an advocate, than whom none were
More zealous for the Gospel's growth and speed,
And spread through earth to earth's remotest bourn.
The eye of faith was fixed on Calvary's sun,
Watching the wide diffusion of his beams
To generate in man the hope of Heaven.
With cloudless vision he pierced the vista
Of revolving time, and saw Heaven's holy
Purposes advancing to completion.
Saw, rejoiced, and prayed. Thus did the good man
Live, and thus he died.

The church with whom he
Worshiped, will feel the void his death has made.
His prayers, his counsel, his solicitude,
Fervent were, and constant; strengthened the weak,
Confirmed the wavering, and gave to faith
A new and stronger impulse. How often
In the sanctuary, ere the stated
Pastor came, did he unfold the sacred
Word, pray and exhort, invoking Heaven's
Blessings on the listening hearers, seeming
A patriarch prepared to take his flight,
But loath to leave his family behind.
And one there sat, each holy day, beside
Him, the pious consort of his bosom,
Whose prayerful eye and heavenly look evinced
A heart that caught new fervor from his zeal,
Reciprocating all her husband's faith
And holy feeling.

One Sabbath saw him,
With a trembling hand, serving the table
Of the Lord, showing the purchased blessing
Of him, the wounded, bruised, and crucified,
And ere another—he had gone to sing
The song of Moses and the Lamb. S.

* The Rev. Joseph Patterson was a member of the Rev. E. P. Swift's Church; having, for a number of years, in consequence of his advanced age, and bodily infirmities, relinquished the pastoral charge.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Remarks in the Senate on the Nomination of Martin Van Buren.

REMARKS OF MR. WEBSTER,

ON THE SECOND DAY.

Mr. Webster said, in reply to some remarks of Mr. Forsyth, that it was, in his judgment, a great mistake, to say, that what was now called the American "*pretension*," originated with Mr. Adams, either as President or Secretary of State. By the way, it is singular enough that the *American* side of this question, is called, in the instructions before us, a *pretension*, too long persisted in; but the *British* side of it is called a *right*, too long, and too tenaciously resisted by us. This courteous mode of speaking of the claims of a foreign Government, and this reproachful mode of speaking of the claims of our own, is certainly somewhat novel in diplomacy. But, whether it be called, respectfully, a *claim*, or reproachfully, a *pretension*, it did not originate with Mr. Adams. It had a much earlier origin. This "*pretension*," now abandoned, with so much scorn, or this claim, said, reproachfully, to have been first set up by the late administration, originated with George Washington. He put his own hand to it. He insisted on it; and he would not treat with England, on the subject of the colonial trade, without considering it.

In his instructions to Mr. Morris, under his own hand, in October, 1789, President Washington says—

"Let it be strongly impressed on your mind, that the privilege of carrying our productions, in our vessels, to their islands, and bringing in return the productions of those islands to our own ports and markets, *is* regarded here as of the highest importance; and you will be careful not to countenance any idea of our dispensing with it in a treaty. Ascertain, if possible, their views on this subject; *for it would not be expedient to commence negotiations without previously having good reasons to expect a satisfactory termination of them.*"

Observe, sir, that President Washington, in these instructions, is not speaking of the empty and futile right of sending our own vessels, *without cargoes*, to the British West Indies; but he is speaking of the substantial right of carrying our own *products* to the islands, for sale and consumption there. And whether these products were shut out by positive act of Parliament, or by a tariff of duties, absolutely and necessarily prohibitory, could make no difference. The object was to provide, by treaty, if it could be done, that our products should find their way, effectually and profitably, into the markets of the British West Indies. This was General Washington's object. This was the "*pretension*" which *he* set up.

It is well known, sir, that no satisfactory arrangement was made, in General Washington's time, respecting our trade with the British West Indies But the breaking out of the French Revolution, and the wars which it occasioned, were causes, which, of themselves, opened the ports of the West Indies. During the long continuance of those wars, our vessels, with cargoes of our own products, found their way into the British West India islands under a practical relaxation of the British Colonial System. While this condition of things lasted, we did very well without a particular treaty. But when the European wars, and our war, all ceased, then Great Britain returned to her former system; then the Islands became shut against us; and then it became necessary to treat on the subject. And, sir, we proposed to treat; our ministers were, successively, instructed to treat, from that time forward. And, sir, I undertake to say, that neither Mr. Madison, who was then President, nor his successor, Mr. Monroe, gave any authority or permission to any American Minister to abandon this pretension, and give it up, or even to waive it, or postpone it, and make a treaty without providing for it. No such thing. On the contrary, it will appear, I think, if we look through papers which have been sent to the Senate, that under Mr. Madison's administration, our Minister in England was fully instructed on this subject, and expected to press it. And as to Mr. Monroe, I have means of being informed, in a manner not liable to mistake, that he was on this subject, always immoveable. He would not negotiate without treating on this branch of the trade; nor did I ever understand, that, in regard to this matter, there was any difference of opinion whatever, among the gentlemen who composed Mr. Monroe's cabinet. Mr. Adams, as Secretary of State, wrote the despatches and the instructions; but the policy was the policy of the whole administration, as far as I ever understood. Certain it is, it was the settled and determined policy of Mr. Monroe himself. Indeed, sir, so far is it from being true, that this *pretension* originated with Mr. Adams, that it was in his administration that, for the first time, permission was given, under very peculiar circumstances, and with instructions to negotiate a treaty, waiving this part of the question. This has been already alluded to, and fully explained, by the honorable member from Kentucky.

So, then, sir, this *pretension*, asserted in the instructions to have been first set up by the late administration, is shown to have had President Washington for its author, and to have received the countenance of every President who had occasion to act on the subject, from 1789 down to the time of the present administration.

But this is not all. Congress itself has sanctioned the same 'pretension.' The act of the 1st of March, 1823, makes it an express condition, upon which, and upon which alone, our ports shall be opened to British vessels and cargoes from the West Indies, on the same duties as our vessels and cargoes; *that our products should be admitted into those islands, without paying any other or higher duties than shall be paid on similar productions coming from elsewhere.* All this will be seen by reference to the third section of that act. Now, remember, sir, that this act of Congress, passed in March, 1823, two years before the commencement of Mr. Adams' administration. The act originated in the Senate. The honorable Senator from Maryland, who has spoken on this subject to-day, (Mr. Smith,) was then a member of the Senate, and took part in the discussion of this very bill; and he supported and voted for it. It passed both houses, without material opposition in either.—Now, sir, how is it possible, after referring to this law of 1823, to find any apology for the assertion contained in these instructions, that this claim is a pretension first set up by Mr. Adams' administration. How is it possible that this law could have been overlooked, or not remembered? In short, sir, with any tolerable acquaintance with the history of the negotiations of the United States or their legislation, how are we to account for it that such an assertion as these instructions contain, should have found its way into them?

But the honorable member from Georgia asks why we lay all this to the charge of the Secretary, and not to the charge of the President. The answer is, the President's conduct is not before us. We are not, and cannot become his accusers, even if we thought there were any thing in his conduct which gave us cause for accusation. But the Secretary *is* before us. Not brought before us by any act of ours, he is placed before us by the President's nomination. On that nomination we cannot decline to act. We must either confirm or reject it. As to the notion that the Secretary of State was but the instrument of the President, and so not responsible for these instructions, I reject at once all such defence, excuse, or apology, or whatever else it may be called. If there be anything in a public despatch derogatory to the honor of the country, as I think there is in this, it is enough for me, that I see whose hand is to it. If it be said that the signer was only an instrument in the hands of others, I reply that I cannot concur in conferring a high public diplomatic trust on any one who has consented, under any circumstances, to be an *instrument* in such a case.

The honorable member from Georgia asks, also, why we have slept on this subject, and why at this late day, we bring forward complaints. Sir, nobody has slept upon it. Since these instructions have been made public, there has been no previous opportunity to discuss them. The honorable member will recollect, that the whole arrangement with England, was done and completed before ever these instructions saw the light. The President opened the trade by his proclamation, in October, 1830; but these instructions were not publicly sent to Congress till afterwards; that is, till January, 1831. And they were not then sent with any view that either House should act upon the subject, for the whole business was already settled. For one, I never saw the instructions, nor heard them read, till January, 1831; nor did I ever hear them spoken of as containing these obnoxious passages. This, then, is the first opportunity for considering these instructions.

That they have been subjects of complaint out of doors since they were made public, and of much severe animadversion, is certainly true. But, until now, there never has been an opportunity naturally calling for their discussion here. The honorable gentleman may be assured, that if such occasion had presented itself, it would have been embraced.

I entirely forbear, Mr. President, from going into the merits of the late arrangement with England, as a measure of commercial policy. Another time will come, I trust, more suitable for that discussion. For the present, I confine myself strictly to such parts of the instructions as I think plainly objectionable, and reprehensive, whatever may be the character of the agreement between us and England, as a matter of policy. And I repeat, sir, that I place the justification of my vote on the *party* tone, and *party* character of these instructions. Let us ask, if such considerations as these are to be addressed to a foreign government, *what is that foreign government to expect in return?* The Ministers of foreign courts will not bestow gratuitous favors, nor even gratuitous smiles on American parties. *What then, I repeat, is to be the return?* What is *party* to do here, for that foreign government, which has done, is expected to do, or is asked to do, something for *party* here? What is to be the consideration paid for this foreign favor? Sir, must not every man see, that any mixture of such causes, or motives, in our foreign intercourse, is as full of danger, as it is of dishonor.

I will not pursue the subject. I am anxious only to make my own ground fully and clearly understood; and willingly leave every other gentleman to his own opinions. And I cheerfully submit my own vote to the opinions of the country. I willingly leave it to the people of the United States to say, whether I am acting a factious and unworthy part, or the part of a true hearted American, in withholding my approbation from the nomination of a gentleman as minister to England, who has already, as it appears to me, instructed his predecessor at the same court, to carry party considerations, to urge party merits, and solicit party favors, at the foot of the British throne.

Note.—The circumstance did not occur to Mr. Webster's recollection at the moment he was speaking, but the truth is, that Mr. Van Buren was himself a member of the Senate at the very time of the passing of this law, and Mr. M'Lane was at the same time a member of the House of Representatives. So that Mr. Van Buren did, himself, certainly concur in "setting up this pretension," two years before Mr. Adams became President.

REMARKS OF MR. POINDEXTER

Mr Poindexter rose, and said, that an absence of several weeks from the Senate, occasioned by indisposition had, as he was informed, been the cause of some delay in the final action of the Senate, on this nomination.

He regretted the circumstance, and even now, that he was enabled to resume the discharge of his duties, he could ill requite the kind indulgence of the Senate, in postponing the question on his account, by any effort of his, to investigate the claims of the nominee to public confidence, inasmuch as the delicate state of his health would not permit him to enter at large into the various interesting topics which had been reverted to in the remarks of the honorable Senators who had preceded him in the debate.

Sir, said Mr. Poindexter, I have risen to perform an unpleasant but an imperative duty, subjecting my motives to misconception, or misrepresentation in relation to my vote on the question now before the Senate. Having nothing to gain by the rejection of this nomination, and nothing to hope, should it be confirmed, I can feel, Mr. President, no other solicitude on the subject, than that which arises from a sense of the solemn duty which I owe to my country, and an ardent desire to preserve the honor and dignity of our American people, free from the stain of that moral turpitude and vicious intrigue, which cover the corrupt governments of Europe, with infamy and disgrace. For this purpose, and for no other purpose whatever, either of a personal or political character, I have endeavored to inform myself, by all the means within my reach, of the fact, and circumstances touching the merits of the individual whose nomination is now under consideration. I have adopted this course the more readily, because it was, I understand, on a previous day, recommended by honorable Senators, in favor of the nominee, in preference to a full and formal investigation by a committee of the Senate, which had been proposed by an honorable Senator from Maine, (Mr. Holmes.) Mr. Van Buren has been long in the public eye, has filled high and important political stations, and the influence of his public conduct may be traced in every department of the government. Whether, therefore, his previous acts entitle him to the confidence of the Senate and of the nation, is a question which each gentleman must determine for himself, and I claim for myself the humble privilege of presenting a concise summary of the grounds on which I hope to justify the vote, which I shall feel bound to give on his nomination. The evidence to which I shall refer, and which has operated on my judgment in this case, is drawn from the history of the passing events of the day, and the statements of persons of high standing and respectability, whose integrity and veracity no one would presume to doubt, when their names shall be disclosed.

Sir, it is known to all who have looked into the political movements of the various parties, which have contended for power, within the last five or six years, that Mr. Van Buren entered the lists as the friend of General Jackson, long after the commencement of the administration of President Adams. Prior to that event, he had lent his influence to a candidate between whom and General Jackson there existed the most deadly hostility.—The administration of Mr. Adams had no *charms* for Mr. Van Buren, and after due deliberation, and a "*judicious*" estimate of the probable results, he became the advocate of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency, in opposition to the incumbent whose prospects for re-election were overcast with doubts and uncertainty, and from whom he could expect no favors, either for himself or his friends. The *capital* which he brought into the stock of political influence then operating on the pending presidential election, was supposed to give him a claim to the highest distinction, in the event of the successful termination of the struggle. Accordingly, he was placed by Gen. Jackson at the head of his constitutional advisers, preferring him to other distinguished gentlemen, whose support was of longer duration, and, to say the least, equally efficient, and whose talents would bear an advantageous comparison with the most enlightened statesmen in the world. Thus promoted and flattered, wielding, as he did, the executive arm of the nation, permit me to ask what was the conduct of Mr. Van Buren, then Secretary of State? Was the honor and welfare of the country, or the purity of its character, objects nearest to his heart?—Was his mind free from the bias of undisciplined ambition; or was he exclusively devoted to his own elevation, regardless of the *means*, or of the honor of his venerable chief, and of the integrity of the party which brought him into power? I cannot answer these grave questions by any thing which falls within the scope of my own personal knowledge; but if there be truth in facts which have been detailed to me by men of the first rank in the nation, and which I am bound to believe, until contradicted by evidence still more imposing, his whole course was marked by a systematic tissue of dark and studied intrigue, which, in its consequences, swept into chaos the elements of that patriotic band, who fought the battle, and gained the splendid victory of 1828, which placed on the brow of the hero of New Orleans the civic wreath of his native country.—Discarding all personal considerations, for I have neither revenge nor political aspirations to gratify, and if I had, they would not enter these walls, to influence my deliberations in matters of national concern, I ask only the lights of truth, to guide me to a decision which shall accord with strict and impartial justice, and secure to me the approbation of an enlightened people, and what is still more precious, the smiles of an approving conscience.

If, then, the friends of the nominee deem the information which I have received, and on which, for the present, I must rely, inaccurate or susceptible of satisfactory explanation, I invite them, I urge them, in justice to their friend, to rescue him from every shade of suspicion which may be cast on him, by the appointment of a committee, to be chosen by the honorable body, who shall be charged with the duty of collecting all the testimony which can be adduced, either for or against the nominee, and making a faithful report of it to the Senate; and if the result should be such as to satisfy my mind that the nominee is innocent of the unworthy conduct which has been ascribed to him, my vote will be given in favor of his nomination, with more real pleasure than I can feel in obeying the dictates of duty, by denying to him my support. To such a committee I am authorised to furnish the names of several gentlemen, high in the confidence of the country, who are ready to testify on oath, if required, to all the facts which they have authorized me to communicate to the Senate, on the present occasion, in a much more enlarged and satisfactory manner, than it is in my power to give to them. But I must be permitted to remark, that if this invitation is declined by the friends of Mr. Van Buren, my vote must be recorded against his nomination, confiding, as I do, in the honorable sources from which my information is derived. I forbear to dwell on the novel and extraordinary character of the instructions given by Mr. Van Buren to Mr. McLane, our late Minister to London, on the subject of opening the West India Trade. The views presented of the nature and character of these instructions, by other gentlemen, leave me nothing to add but the expression of my deep regret that, under any circumstances, the Secretary of State, acting, either under the influence of his own passions or prejudices, or by the instructions of the President, should deem it compatible with the dignity of his station, or the elevated character of his country, to approach the throne of a foreign monarch in the style of supplication, asking favors on the humiliating assurance that the party to which he belonged, exercising the powers of government, were better entitled to his tender mercies than their predecessors in office, who, it seems, had been guilty of the crime of demanding, under color of right from his Majesty, concessions in favor of American commerce, which a more enlightened administration, recently brought into power by an overwhelming majority of the people, were ready to abandon as unfounded "*pretensions.*"—Such an appeal was unnecessary, and unworthy of a statesman respecting the interests and honor of a great and powerful nation in its intercourse with foreign Powers, and merits the reproof of this honorable body as an integral part of the Executive. But, Mr. President, what is the history of the conduct of Mr. Van Buren in reference to his intercourse with the Chief Magistrate, and those associated with him in the administration at the seat of the National Government? He entered the councils of President Jackson with sullen reserve on his brow, under which he concealed all his opinions on the great question, which agitated the nation. He seized on circumstances which pre-existed his induction into office, novel in their character in this country, but familiar at the Court of Louis the Fifteenth, in France, and of Charles the Second, of England, by means of which, he contrived to "ride upon the whirlwind, and direct the storm," and to render the credulous and confiding chief, whose weakness he flattered, and whose prejudices he nourished, subservient to all his purposes, personal and political. His plans of operation were shrouded in darkness and mystery, and executed by the arm of power, nerved by the recent development of public opinion, for the accomplishment of his ulterior views—which knew no limit short of controlling and directing the destinies of his nation. The established practice of every preceding administration to hold cabinet councils was abolished, and the secret machinery of political intrigue was put into successful operation, worked by the skill of the master spirit behind the curtain. No Board of Consultation around the green cloth was held, where each member was required to unfold his sentiments freely and frankly of men and measures, connected with national policy. No principles were promulgated as the standard by which the people might test the claims of the administration to their confidence and support.—Every thing was involved in doubt and uncertainty, in order to catch the breeze of popular impulse in whatever direction it might set, and to confirm to its overwhelming influence. The southern politician who complained of oppression, was soothed, flattered, or *threatened* according to the hermometor, which regulated the political atmosphere around the walls of the palace. The monopolists and office hunters received assurances to satisfy their utmost wishes and expectations, and the doctrines of the "American System" were adopted and repudiated according to calculations founded on a well arranged scale of political profit and loss.

An effort to restore the ancient usage of cabinet councils, made by a few of the most devoted friends of General Jackson, was repelled with indignation, and the friendly interposition falsely ascribed to personal hostility, to a particular member of his cabinet. These gentlemen have ever since been looked on with distrust and suspicion by the President.

Thus protected from all interference on the part of his associates in power, and from public animadversion, Mr. Van Buren shaped his course to suit the crisis, keeping steadily in view his ultimate elevation to the first office in the gift of a free people. Possessed, as he was, of the unlimited confidence of Gen. Jackson, he very soon found free access to his ear, and by appropriate advances, led him into excesses, and errors, fatal to the tranquillity of the country, without affording the slightest evidence that he, in any manner, participated in producing the results which he anxiously desired to accomplish. The proscriptive policy, pushed, as it was, to extremities which the public interest did not seem to require, and far beyond the practice of any other chief magistrate, has been universally attributed to the advice and influence of Mr. Van Buren. This system, combined with the whole patronage of the government, was, as far as practicable, placed at his discretion, to smooth the way to the ulterior object of his ambition. He made himself also the sole adviser of the President during the first two years of his administration, and every one who stood in his way was made to feel the power of executive denunciation. To this cause may be attributed the unprovoked rupture between the first and second officers of this government; the prostration of those noble and high-minded friends to whose unwavering exertions, and lofty eloquence, General Jackson must feel himself indebted for his success in the late contest for the Presidency; and, finally, the dissolution of the cabinet, and the consequent nomination of Mr. Van Buren as Minister to the Court of London.

I have, Mr. President, been put in possession of a communication, tracing, with great minuteness, and I have no doubt accurately, the means resorted to by Mr. Van Buren to produce the rupture between Gen. Jackson and those honorable men who had accepted his invitation to become members of his political family. I forbear to read this paper to the Senate, because of the peculiar matters of which it treats, but I hold myself ready to deliver it, with the name of the author, to any committee of investigation which may be appointed to embody the evidence on this subject. I have also received, from a gentleman now in this city, a statement of a conversation held with the late Secretary of State, after he had surrendered the seals of office, which I beg leave to lay on the table, as the facts it details are intimately connected with those transactions which have occupied so large a share of the public attention, and which, I regret to say, have never been explained in a manner to satisfy the moral feeling of the country. Of the writer of this communication, I have very little personal knowledge; but he has the most respectable testimonials of his good character and conduct, and, I am informed, has been favorably known as the editor of a journal in New York, friendly to the present administration of the government. For myself, I do not doubt the verity of his statement, and submit it, without comment, to those who desire information on the matters to which it relates.

Mr. President, in addition to the unbroken current of testimony to which I have already adverted, showing most clearly the foul means employed by the late Secretary of State, to appropriate the name and well earned fame of General Jackson to the advancement of his own ambitious projects, and to overthrow all who obstructed his path to political power, I feel it to be my duty to give to the Senate the substance of a conversation which took place between the President and a member of his late cabinet, simultaneously with its dissolution. Sir, the distinguished gentleman who made the statement of the interview, is too far above suspicion to need from me the eulogy which his character, public and private, so justly merits. His ejection from a station which he did not seek, the duties of which he discharged with so much credit to himself and advantage to his country, is a melancholy evidence of the frailty of political friendships, when assailed by the ruthless intrigues of an ambitious aspirant. But, sir, the frowns of a delinquent friend, clothed with the panoply of power, are impotent and harmless, when the intended victim is protected by the mild radiance of virtue, and the shield of imperishable honor. The President invited this gentleman to a private audience, for the purpose of making known to him the new arrangements on which he had determined. He commenced with an air of diplomatic caution, and studied precision. 'Sir, I submit to you two letters, which I have received from the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of War, resigning their respective offices, and ask for them your serious consideration.' 'Sir,' replied the astonished Secretary, 'I am a plain man and your friend. Our intercourse has been of long duration, and you know that diplomacy is no part of my character or yours;—be so good, therefore, as to tell me frankly, what you intend, and what you desire of me.' 'Then, sir, I will inform you that I mean to reorganize my cabinet.' 'Very well, sir, I hope you will profit by the change. I have not been your friend for the sake of office, and I wish only to be informed whether my conduct while in your cabinet was satisfactory to you.' 'Sir,' said the President, 'I have no fault to find with you.' 'With this assurance,' said the Secretary, 'I am contented; but allow me to inquire who *is* to be your Secretary of State?' 'Mr. Livingston,' was the reply. 'Who is to take the Treasury Department?' 'Mr. McLane, now Minister in England.' 'Who will occupy the Navy Department?' 'Mr. Woodbury.' 'And pray, Sir, who *is* to replace Mr. McLane in England?' 'Mr. VAN BUREN.' And so the conversation ended.

The inference which is inseparable from these disclosures, must be obvious to every man whose mind is in search of truth, and whose judgment is free from the 'malign influence' of prejudice.

The finger of a disciplined intriguer is visible in all the various efforts made to dismiss particular members of the cabinet, from an early period after the inauguration of General Jackson, until it was effected in 1831. The object cannot be mistaken; and at this day, the *managers* scarcely attempt to conceal their fixed purpose of designating Mr. Van Buren as the successor of the present Chief Magistrate 'nolens volens,' as they are pleased to express it. Sir, on what *data* can we reconcile the prompt and unhesitating answer, given by the President to each inquiry relating to the individuals who were to compose the new cabinet, other than a preconcerted and explicit arrangement, formed on mature deliberation, and a free and full consultation with those whose political opinions he was accustomed to take on all subjects of great and absorbing interest to the country. Is not the fact as distinctly known to every one acquainted with the political movements at the seat of the National Government, as any on record, that for more than a year preceding the rupture of the late cabinet, no consultations were held, and but a formal intercourse kept up between the President and three of his constitutional advisers? It cannot, and, I presume, will not be denied, that the Secretary of State had so managed as to occupy the first place in the confidence and affections of the Chief Magistrate. The only rational conclusion, therefore, to which I can bring my mind, after a careful and impartial examination of this whole subject, is, that the Secretary of State, prior to his own *voluntary* resignation, had not only ascertained that a general sweep was to be made of all those whose influence he dreaded, and who could not be induced "to bend the knee to Baal," but had organized a new cabinet, and "though last not least," had taken especial care to open an avenue, through which he might with safety retreat, and plant himself in a situation still more commanding in the public eye, and better calculated to accelerate the consummation of his ulterior purposes. "Who is to replace Mr. M'Lane in England?" "Mr. Van Buren." Sir, the time at which this declaration was made is very remarkable; it preceded the publication of the modest *diplomatic* letter of resignation, in which the Secretary of State attempts to mystify the causes which had operated on his mind, in surrendering the high trust to which he had been called by the President. He artfully seeks, in that anomalous communication, to excite the sympathies of the American people by pretended *self-immolation*, at the shrine of pure disinterested patriotism. He retired to the *shades of private life*, to disentangle the administration of President Jackson, and to restore harmony in his councils! No sinister motives lingered in the mind of the unbought patriot—no mission to London in the vista—but the noble sacrifice is magnanimously offered up on the altar of the public good, with the reservation of such future rewards as a grateful people might bestow on one whose merits could only be excelled by the purity of his intentions!! Sir, would it be credited by a virtuous and enlightened people, that, at the very moment when these high souled sentiments and patriotic professions were unblushingly thrown before the world, the individual who appropriated them to himself, held the guarantee, that, in lieu of the office which he resigned, he should forthwith be created Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James. And yet the fact is established, by the conversation I have quoted, and strongly corroborated by the letter of the President, in which he reluctantly accepts the resignation.

Mr. President, I can view this nomination in no other light, than the result of a systematic course of political gambling and intrigue, originating in personal ambition, and prosecuted with unrelenting astracism and proscription, on every high-minded statesman in the nation who refused to subscribe to the articles of faith dictated by this nominee, and prescribed, as a test, by which the patronage of the Government should be dispensed throughout this widely extended country. The succession to the Presidential chair, must be secured to this court favorite, and the means to accomplish this end, were these impressions, I should be guilty of a gross dereliction of duty to the people, to the President, and my own conscience, by advising and consenting to this nomination. I beg to be informed of the necessity of so much haste in despatching a minister to London. No negotiations were pending which required the presence of a minister, with full powers, at that court. England was represented here by a Charge d'Affaires. We had a diplomatic agent there of equal grade: and surely the relations between the two nations might have been suffered to remain in this equitable condition until the annual meeting of Congress, when the advice and consent of the Senate could have been asked, before the public chest had been opened for the outfit and salary of a public minister.—The circumstances connected with this unnecessary precipitancy renders it obnoxious to the strongest objections, and warrants the conclusion that it was designed to operate on the action of the Senate, in their deliberations on this nomination. I cannot subject my opinions to the control of a premature movement on the part of the executive.—Sir, I am aware, that for this independent exerciso of my best judgment, I shall be denounced by the press, as the partisan of a competitor for the Presidential chair. I spurn the imputation. At my time of life, I have nothing to hope from the smiles, still less to fear, from the frowns of any man in power. I honor the man whose heart is pure; whose actions through life exhibit lucid proof that he is honest in the cause of human liberty: but, when I am invoked to give my sanction to dark intrigue, political management and corruption, at the hazard of incurring the displeasure of "those who feel power and forget right," I will fearlessly and faithfully discharge the trust reposed in me by my country, by a firm vindication of the moral feeling of the people who compose this young and gigantic republic. I will reprove and correct the influence of vice, by inflicting merited chastisement on all who perpetrate it.

The following is the letter referred to by Mr. P.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 24, 1832.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note, bearing date this morning. It was this moment handed me, and although it is by no means desirable to stand in the attitude of a public accuser of any man holding a high and responsible station in the government, yet, inasmuch as I consider the subject matter of your inquiry, as being one of no small degree of importance, I do not feel myself at liberty to shrink from the discharge of my duty, or withhold from an honorable Senator, approaching me in his senatorial capacity, any information which I may be in possession of, touching the subject of his inquiry. Nevertheless, I regret that I am thus called upon to repeat any remarks which may have been inadvertently made to a friend.

Soon after the dissolution of General Jackson's first Cabinet, while the Ex-Secretary of State, Mr. Van Buren, was in New York, waiting the arrival of Mr. Louis M'Lane from the Court of St James, I saw him. Being then the editor of a paper supporting the measures of the administration, I felt, as was natural, some interest in the events which had transpired, and which were yet to transpire. I asked Mr. Van Buren who was to take the place of Mr. M'Lane at the Court of St James? He replied that he had the offer of the mission, but that he was yet undecided as to the propriety of accepting it. He said his friends were of different opinions as to the policy of his leaving the country at that time, there being some arrangements to make in the Republican party for future operations. He observed that he was anxious to have an interview with Mr. M'Lane before leaving, if he should conclude to go. On being interrogated by me as to the *real* causes of the dissolution of the Cabinet, whether it was, as had been alleged by some of the editors, caused by Mrs. Eaton, or by a mutual dissention among the heads of departments? he answered, that Mrs. Eaton had no agency in the matter, but that it was caused more by the conduct of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Ingham, who desired the retirement of General Jackson from office at the expiration of the first four years of his term of service, and who had endeavored to consummate their designs by *traducing the character of a chaste and virtuous woman.* On remarking to Mr. VanBuren, that I thought he had managed well to pass unscathed through the fiery ordeal, he laughingly replied, "Yes, I had seen for some two or three months the approach of trouble, and that a dissolution of the Cabinet *must* ensue—the material of which it was composed being too discordant to continue together in harmony—and to *save myself*, I thought it better to retire in time—knowing that if *I* led the way, the rest *must* follow."

These, I believe, sir, if not the very expressions, are at least the substance of Mr. Van Buren's remarks to me. I must be permitted again to express my regret at being thus called on. Having been an original supporter of the pretensions of General Jackson to the Presidency, and a faithful approver of those of his acts which I deemed correct, and being now in retirement, I most sincerely deplore the occurrence of any circumstance which could draw me before the public in an attitude that may appear so unfriendly to the administration. But, however unpleasant the task, when high and responsible men call on me, and duty demands a compliance with their call, mine is not the province to refuse.

I have the honor to be,
Most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL E. CLEMENT.

Hon. G. POINDEXTER.

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot,	lb. 4 a 4½	Steel, co. lb	7 a 8†
pearl,	5	sad irons	6†
sc. salts	3½ a 4¼	Lead, in pigs	5½§
black salts	4a4½†	in bars	6½§
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	8§
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12½†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	7a8†
Bacon, lb.	5½†	Leather, sole,	24 a 26†
Butter, keg,	8†	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	45 a 68†	calf skins,	15 a 26§
Beans, sh. bush.	75§	Lard,	8½ a 9§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½†
w. crack. bbl.	$4 50†	Molasses,	37½§
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra. 10d	6½§
Coals, bush.	6†	8d	6¾§
Candles, lb.	9½	6d	7§
Copperas	2½a3†	4d	8§
Cheese	5½†	other	7 §
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	$1 12½§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20†
Coffee, g.in bgs.	15	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	9a9½†	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2½†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	11a12†	No. 3,	2¼†
4-4 Checks	13 a 21†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	17†	crown wrap.	$1 12½
Cot. yarns, lb.	No. 5, 23†	medium do.	$1 75a2†
Flour, bbl.	$3 87½	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	35§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6½a7†	pkd. mess, bbl.	none
hatcheled.	9a10½*	prime,	do.
Flannels, cy. 4-4	40a50*	Potatoes, bush.	37a43§
Fish—bbl.	$6a8§	Rags, Ohio,	5*
New herring,	$6a8§	do. K'y.	4½ a 4¾§
shad,	11a12§	Sugar, N.O. lb.	7a7½*
mack'l.	5½a9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu.	60†	lump,	15 a 16†
barley	40†	loaf,	16 a 17†
rye	33†	Salt,	$2½ §
corn	28§	Soap, lb.	5 a 8†
Glass, 8by 10, box	$3¼a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4¼a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	24†	keg, lb.	5a 10cts†
½ do.	14†	leaf,	2½a2¾†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	8§
pint	62½†	rough	6§
Gunpowder, keg	$5¼ a6†	Tea. Y. H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	$130§	H. skin,	70 a 75†
Hides, Span. lb.	18§	imperial,	1,35a1,45§
green	5§	Wax. bees'	18*
Indigo, Span lb.	1¾a2¼†	Wool,	25 a 26*
Bengal,	1¼ a 1¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$5½a6§
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$120§	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50cts
blooms, Jun.	$95§	new	27†
rolled	110§	Vices, bright	12½†
sheet, cwt.	9½§	black	9½ a 10†
pig, ton	$ 35§	4-4 br. Sheetg.	11 a 12†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

NEW WHOLESALE

Grocery and Commission Warehouse,

NUMBER 168 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, from the eastern markets, and offer for sale, on accommodating terms, a large and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, consisting, in part, of the following articles, viz:—

Rio, Laguira, Java, and St. Domingo Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Spanish F. Indigo;
Madder, Alum, Ginger;
Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon;
Cloves, Nutmegs, Raisins;
Figs, Almonds, &c.;
Salt Petre, Epsom and Glauber Salts;
New Orleans and Sugar House Molasses;
Best Spanish Segar, Cavendish & Spun Tobacco;
New Orleans Sugar;
Madeira, Teneriffe, Malaga and Lisbon Wine;
Jam. Spirits, Cogniac and Common Brandy;
Holland Gin, N. E. Rum, &c. &c.

STROOP & CAROTHERS.

☞ The highest price in cash or groceries will be paid for all kinds of country produce.

December 23—tf

BYAM'S CHEMICAL EMBROCATION;

OR, LIQUID OPPODELDOC.

THIS article is

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1832.

☞ River in fine order—about fifteen feet above low water mark.

We insert, to-day, the Constitution of the *African Education Society* of the city and vicinity of Pittsburgh, which we reluctantly omitted in our last paper.

SPEECHES ON MR. VAN BUREN'S NOMINATION.—In our last paper, we published the Speeches of Mr. Webster and Mr. Clayton, and, to-day, we give a second Speech of Mr. Webster, and one of Mr. Poindexter.—We invite our readers to give these speeches a careful perusal. The distinguished Senators who rejected this nomination were acting under a high responsibility, and by their decision, have done much to wipe away the foul stain which Mr. Van Buren had fixed upon the character of the nation.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.—In our paper of the 3d instant, in noticing the rejection of this man, we stated that it was the *first instance* of a minister to a foreign country being rejected by the Senate.—We now find that we were mistaken.

In the month of *July*, 1808, Mr. Jefferson appointed Mr. Short as minister to St. Petersburgh, and he *immediately proceeded* to that city. On the 24th of February, 1809, Mr. Jefferson submitted this nomination to the Senate, and on the 27th of February, the Senate, by a *unanimous* vote, rejected it. Thirty-one Senators were present and voted, *twenty-one* of whom, at least, were staunch Jeffersonian Democrats. In those days, there was no unbecoming irritation against the Senate; no meeting in New York to denounce that body; no proposition to deprive the Senate of their power to approve or reject the nominations of the President. In those *democratic* days, no man thought of vesting the whole power of appointments in one hand. That is the suggestion of these latter days.—The office-holders of N. York should have gone one step farther, and proposed to make the President Consul for life.

We inform the editor of the Statesman, that our plan, of erecting a monument in Philadelphia, by subscription throughout the State, cannot now be put in execution. Philadelphia, for once, is "grasping and avaricious;" she grasps at the *exclusive* honor, and covets the *entire* expense of erecting that monument.—We regret this course. We would have been pleased that Pennsylvanians, generally, should have been admitted to contribute their mite.—We have no doubt that many, very many persons would have done so cheerfully.—Our neighbor may sneer at such contributions, but his sneers will meet no sympathising response in the breasts of Pennsylvanians.

In the last Statesman, the editor has the following charge of quibbling against us:

"We did *not* say that "he suggested Braddock's field *alone*"—nor did we say that "he *had* pledged the people throughout the state." We stated the fact, that "he proposed the erection of a monument, and suggested Braddock's field as a suitable location." Now, both of these statements are *true;* Even *Craig* will not deny it—Yet, he has stooped to the mean artifice, of *substituting* a word to *change* our meaning! and upon that *false* ground, he disingenuously founds a charge of falsehood! He says—"It is not true that we suggested Braddock's field ALONE!"

It is true that the editor did not *say* that we suggested Braddock's field *alone*, but he certainly *insinuated* it.—The following are his remarks on this point, in the Statesman of the 1st inst.

"*The Monument.*—The Gazette proposed that we should celebrate the centennial birth-day of Washington, by the erection of a monument to his memory: and he suggested *Braddock's field as a suitable location for it.* Now, we thought the plan and *the location* both good, particularly *the* latter. But it seems that the 'lovely city of PHILADELPHIA' claims the honor of its location; and we doubt not, that she would *sell* a spot to us western folks on which to place it, for *cash* or approved credit, on the most reasonable and accommodating terms! It will be seen by the following, that the *Pittsburgh* editor jumps with this offer of the PHILADELPHIAN."

Who, from reading this paragraph, would hesitate to believe that *we* had mentioned that place *alone?* Who would infer from this paragraph that we had mentioned three different places—"Braddock's field, Harrisburgh, and Philadelphia?" "He suggested Braddock's field as *a* suitable *location* for it; now, we thought the plan and *the* location both good, particularly *the* latter"—*the* location. How could there be a stronger insinuation that we had named but *one* place? "A suitable location," "*the* location," "*the* latter." The editor of the Statesman does *not* say, "he suggested Braddock's field *alone* as *a* suitable *location*," that would have been too barefaced a mis-statement; nor does he say "he suggested Braddock's field, *among others*, as *a* suitable location;" that would have been too true and unequivocal for his purpose. He takes a more prudent and cunning course; he uses language which, while it is true in the letter, is false in the spirit and meaning it conveys. "The Pittsburgh editor *jumps* with *this offer* of the Philadelphian," says our neighbor. Is it not clear that he wished to induce his readers to believe that we had named Braddock's field *alone*, and that we had *hastily* abandoned *our own project* and *jumped* at the *offer* of the Philadelphian?

The editor of the National Gazette, in his paper of the 4th inst., expresses himself as follows:—

"We have read the debates in the British House of Commons respecting the new Reform Bill, and what was said in reference to it, in the House of Lords, when the King's Speech was discussed, and we infer from the language of the anti-reformers, that the new bill will pass the House of Lords without material modification."

AFRICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the colored people of the city and vicinity of Pittsburgh, convened at the African Church, on the evening of the 16th Jan. 1832, J. B. Vashon, was appointed Chairman, and Lewis Woodson, Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated by the Chairman, after some further deliberation, the following Preamble and Constitution were adopted.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, ignorance in all ages has been found to debase the human mind, and to subject its votaries to the lowest vices, and most abject depravity; and it must be admitted, that ignorance is the sole cause of the present degredation and bondage of the people of color in these United States; that the intellectual capacity of the black man is equal to that of the white, and that he is equally susceptible of improvement, all ancient history makes manifest; and even modern examples puts beyond a single doubt.

We, therefore, the people of color, of the city and vicinity of Pittsburgh, and State of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of dispersing the moral gloom, that has long hung around us; have, under Almighty God, associated ourselves together, which association shall be known by the name of the *Pittsburgh African Education Society*, which shall have for the direction of its government, the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. There shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary Treasurer and Board of Managers, consisting of five, each of whom shall be elected annually by the members of the society, at its annual meeting, and shall continue in office until their successors are appointed.

ART. 2. It shall be the duty of the President, to preside at all meetings of the society, and of the Board of Managers; to preserve order in its deliberations, and to put all motions, when duly made and seconded, to the decision of the meeting; to sign all orders on the Treasurer for money. In the absence of the President, the Vice President shall perform his duties.

ART. 3. The Secretary shall keep a fair record of all the proceedings of the society, and of the Board of Managers, in a book to be furnished him for that purpose, and shall file and keep all papers of importance to the society; and at the expiration of his office, shall deliver over to his successor, all books and papers in his care, belonging to the society.

ART. 4. The Treasurer shall keep all moneys and other property belonging to the society, committed to his care, and shall keep a fair account thereof, in a book to be furnished him for that purpose. His books shall be open for inspection at any meeting of the society, or of the Board of Managers; and at the expiration of his office, he shall deliver over to his successor, all moneys and other property in his possession, belonging to the society.

ART. 5. It shall be the duty of the Board of Managers, to transact the business of the society during its recess, and to purchase such books as the society may, from time to time, direct. When the society may deem it expedient, they shall have power to raise money by subscription or otherwise, to purchase ground, and erect thereon a suitable building or buildings for the accommodation and education of youth, and a hall for the use of the society. They shall have power to make, alter, or abolish all by-laws and regulations necessary for their government; and to do whatever else may be conducive to the best interests of the society.

ART. 6. The President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, shall be members of the Board of Managers, any five of whom shall constitute a quorum to do business.

ART. 7. Any person subscribing his name to this Constitution, and paying into the hands of the Treasurer the sum of two dollars, shall be a member of this society, which sum the society may alter, from time to time, as they may see fit.

ART. 8. The Annual Meeting of the society shall be on the third Monday in each year, and its Monthly Meeting, on the second Monday in each month.

ART. 9. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution without the concurrence of two thirds of its members.

The following persons were elected Officers of the Society, for the ensuing year.

JOHN B. VASHON, *President.*
JOB B. THOMPSON, *Vice President.*
LEWIS WOODSON, *Secretary.*
ABRAHAM D. LEWIS, *Treasurer.*
RICHARD BRYANS, WM. J. GREENLY, SAMUEL BRUCE, MOSES HOWARD, SAML. CLINGMAN, } *Board of Managers.*

All papers in the city, friendly to education, are most respectfully requested to give the foregoing an insertion.

Abstract of Congressional Proceedings.

February 1.—In Senate, Mr. Frelinghuysen submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Government of the United States is bound by the terms and stipulations of several treaties made with the Cherokee nation of Indians, and also by the provisions of the intercourse act of 1802 to protect said nation from all intrusions upon their Territory.

2. That the President of the United States does not possess the constitutional power of dispensing with the execution of the intercourse act of 1802, and of said treaties; and that until the said act shall be repealed, and while the said treaties remain, it is the duty of the President to enforce the provisions and stipulations.

Some private bills were matured. The bill to grant a township of land to the French College at St. Louis, was after some discussion, laid on the table for the present. Mr. Sprague's resolution, calling for the publication of the names of the owners of unclaimed dividends, was agreed to, then reconsidered on motion of Mr. Clay, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

THE TARIFF.

The resolution, for the reduction of certain duties, and the abolition of others, with the amendment offered by Mr. Hayne was taken up.

Mr. Hill, of New Hampshire, took the floor, and spoke about three hours in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. Holmes made some remarks in reply to some portions of the speech of the Senator from New Hampshire.

On motion of Mr. Clay, who expressed his intention of submitting to the Senate some remarks on the subject, the Senate then adjourned.

In the *House of Representatives*, Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorising the Secretary of War to compromise and secure to the government the title of an Island in the State of Delaware, upon which Fort Delaware is situated. The resolution, heretofore proposed by Mr. E. Everett, calling on the President for a copy of part of a treaty with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, was further debated by Messrs. Huntingdon and Polk. The debate was arrested by a call for the orders of the day.—The apportionment bill was again taken up, and discussed at great length. The motion of Mr. Hubbard, to strike out 48,000 and insert 44,000, as the ratio, was finally agreed to—Yeas 98, Nays 96. The House then adjourned.

Feb. 2.—In Senate, the resolution of Mr. Frelinghuysen, respecting Indian Affairs, was made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Smith, in pursuance of notice, obtained leave and introduced a bill authorising a subscription on the part of the U. States to the Stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company; read and ordered to a second reading.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. Hayne then moved that the morning business be postponed, in order to take up the resolution introduced by Mr. Clay, on the subject of the Tariff. This motion having prevailed,

Mr. Hayne, said he would, before the Senator from Kentucky proceeded in his remarks, explain to him the course he intended to pursue with regard to taking the question on the resolution and amendment. It was his intention, he said, before the final question was taken, to move a division of it, so that the vote might first be taken on the resolution, without the amendment. If the resolution of the gentleman passed, that would of course preclude all other questions; but if he succeeded—that was, if the resolution should be rejected, he would then hold his amendment subject to any modification the Senate might think proper to make. He should himself propose some alterations. When he first submitted the amendment, he intended its effects to be similar to the plan of a tariff recommended by the Free Trade Convention; but since he had received the expose of that assembly, he found it varied somewhat from their views. For instance, it was not his intention that duties should be imposed on any articles now received duty free, unless on examination it should be found that it would be highly proper and expedient to do so. That modification of the amendment he should himself propose—other modifications would, perhaps, be proposed by the government.

From this information, the Senator from Kentucky would clearly understand the course he intended to pursue with regard to the final disposition of the subject. While up, he would say one word on another point. In his remarks, made the other day, in reply to the gentleman from Kentucky, he had made some quotations from Niles' Register.—The gentleman from Kentucky had since called his attention to the subject, and he had found that he had erroneously read, as the language of Mr. Niles, opinions given by Mr. Lee—[Mr. H. here read the extracts, and made some explanations, which were not heard distinctly by the Reporter.]

Mr. Clay then rose and spoke nearly three hours, when he gave way to a motion for adjournment, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill establishing certain post roads, and to alter and discontinue others, and for other purposes. The resolution proposed by Mr. Everett, in relation to the treaties with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, was further discussed by Mr. Clay, of Alabama, until the expiration of the hour usually allotted to morning business. The Apportionment Bill was then taken up, Mr. M'Kennon, of Pennsylvania, who on yesterday voted with the majority on the motion to strike out 48 and insert 44,000 as the ratio of representation, moved a reconsideration of that vote. The motion to reconsider was carried—yeas 100, nays 94. The question then recurred on the amendment proposed by Mr. Hubbard, to strike out 48 and insert 44,000 as the ratio.—Mr. Allan, of Kentucky, moved to recommit the bill to a Select Committee, with instructions so to fix the ratio as to reduce the number of members to 200. This motion was rejected—yeas 32, nays 161. The House then adjourned.

Feb. 3.—The Senate was occupied nearly the whole day, by the continuation of Mr. Clay's Speech on the tariff, which was not concluded when the Senate adjourned. In the course of the little morning's business that was transacted, the bill giving effect to the commercial arrangement between the United States and the Republic of Columbia, and the bill authorising a subscription to the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, were severally read the second time and referred. The adjournment was over to Monday next, when it is presumed Mr. Clay will conclude his speech.

In the House of Representatives, various private bills were reported, and read a first and second time. The resolution introduced on a former day by Mr. Thomas, of Louisiana, for the appointment of a joint commiitee of Congress to make arrangements for the celebration of the centennial birth-day of GEORGE WASHINGTON, on the 22nd of February, 1832, was taken up; and, after some modification, read a first, second, and third time, and passed. The subject was discussed by Messrs. Adams, Thomas, of Louisiana, Adair, Ward, Hogan, Wickliffe, and Taylor, and on the motion of Mr. Wickliffe, the committee was ordered to consist of twenty-four members, one from each of the States in the Union. The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Everett's resolution on the subject of the Indian reservation, of four miles square, ceded to the 2d Auditor of the Treasury; and Mr. Evans of Maine, who had possession of the floor, addressed the House in support of the proposition for an inquiry into the transaction. The House afterwards passed to the order of the day, and took up private bills. The bill for the relief of Mrs. Decatur stands first on the calendar, and on motion of Mr. Carson, was appointed to be taken up in committee on Friday next.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the National Gazette, Feb. 3.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We offer, to-day, still later European intelligence. The packet ship North America has brought to New York, London papers to the last of December. Our own file will not come into our hands until to-morrow. The success, in the French Chamber of Peers, of the bill to abolish the Hereditary Peerage,—the diffusion of the Cholera in England,—and the attitude of the Dutch King,—are the matters most worthy of note. President Jackson's last message is praised in the British newspapers, as all the "Presidential" messages have been for a number of years past. The report of a revolution in Rome proved to be spurious.

ENGLAND.

London was enveloped in a fog, on the 24th December so dense that the mail coaches and other vehicles which left the city "were conducted out of town by men with torches."

The Duke of Wellington remains seriously indisposed at Apsley House. His Grace has by no means improved in health during the past week.

It is said that the marriage contract between King Leopold and the second daughter of the Queen of France has been actually signed.

At the latest advices received at London by the steam boat from Holland, on the 30th, the King of the Netherlands continued fixed in his determination to refuse the treaty; and the Dutch funds were nearly one per cent. higher.

It is stated that the new volcanic island near the coast of Sicily in the Mediterranean is fast disappearing again. It was visited by a Lieutenant Walker, of the British Navy, on the 7th October, who states that since a previous visit, on the 15th September, the Island has diminished from a mile and a quarter in circumference to little more than a quarter of a mile. "Mr. Walker is of opinion, that unless fresh eruptions take place—which is not unlikely, as the cliff continued excessively hot, and boiling water issued from the beach, that the next north-west or south-east gale would wash all that remained of the island entirely away."

A Parliament in Dublin.—Mr. O'Connell has cut the Gordian knot, and has superseded the functions of King, Lords and Commons. This audacious usurper—the Cromwell of his day, with all his hypocrisy, but without his courage—has had the unparalleled effrontery to issue his "writ," and has actually convoked an assembly of the Peers and Commons of Parliament, to meet in Dublin on the 9th January next, to take into their consideration the high and mighty affairs which appertain to his kingdom of Ireland, and this is upon pain of his mighty displeasure!!!—*Dublin Times.*

THE CHOLERA.

Central Board of Health, Council Office, Whitehall, Dec. 30th, 1831.

Sunderland, Dec. 28.—Remaining at last report, 7; new cases 1; died 1; recovered 0; remaining, 7. Total cases from the commencement of disease, 528; deaths 197.

Newcastle, Dec. 28.—Remaining at last report, 43; new cases, 29; total, 82. Died, 6; recovered, 9; remaining, 67. Total cases from commencement of disease, 286; deaths, 99.

North Shields and Tynemouth, Dec. 28.—Remaining at the last report, 6; new cases, 0; remaining, 6. No deaths or recoveries reported. Total cases from the commencement of disease, 16; deaths, 9.

South Shields and Westoe, Dec 28.—Remaining at last report, 1; new cases, 1. Died 0; recovered, 1; remaining, 1. Total cases from the commencement of disease, 2; deaths 0.

Gateshead, Dec. 28.—Remaining at last report, 49; new cases, 44; total, 93. Died, 13; recovered 12; remaining, 68. Total cases from commencement of disease, 143; deaths, 55.

Haughton le Spring and Pensher, Dec. 28.—Remaining at last report, 4; new cases, 4; total 8. Died, 0; recovered, 0; remaining, 8. Total cases from the commencement of disease, 29; deaths, 14.

Haddington, N. B., Dec. 27.—Remaining at last report, 0; new cases, 3. Died, 1; recovered 0; remaining 3. Total cases from commencement of disease, 6; deaths, 4.

By a letter from Newcastle, dated the 28th inst., it appears that there have been seven cases and one death at Walker Colliery during the two preceding days. Wm. MACLEAN, Sec.

Very serious alarm is at length felt in the British Capital, as will be seen in the annexed article, extracted from the London Sun, of Dec. 29.—

"The latest accounts respecting the cholera are most frightful—most appalling! The plague is traveling the North with a giant's speed, and more than a giant's energy. Young and old—the feeble and the strong—the dissolute and the abstemious—all fall before it. It is now at the gates of Edinburg: at Haddington, at which place three deaths have already taken place. But at Gateshead, the mortality is terrific. The pestilence rages in every quarter of that town, and the inhabitants are completely panic stricken. Possibly the number of victims has been augmented by the Saturnalia which usually take place at Christmas among the lower classes, but if this be the reason, how is it that Newcastle and the surrounding districts are not equally affected?

Steam Carriages.—The Select Committee of the B. House of Commons, appointed last session, on the motion of Colonel Torrens, conclude their Report with the following summary of the result of their inquiries:

1. That carriages can be propelled by steam, on common roads, at the rate of ten miles per hour.
2. That at this rate they have conveyed upwards of fourteen passengers.
3. That their weight, including engine, fuel, water and attendants, may be under three tons.
4. That they can ascend and descend hills of considerable inclination, with facility and ease.
5. That they are perfectly safe for passengers.
6. That they are not (or need not be, if properconstructed) nuisances to the public.
7. That they will become a speedier and cheaper mode of conveyance than carriages drawn by horses.
8. That as they admit of greater breadth of tire than other carriages, and as the roads are not acted on so injuriously as by the feet of horses in common draught, such carriages will cause less wear of roads than carriages drawn by horses.
9. That rates of toll have been imposed on steam carriages, which would prohibit their being used on several lines of road, were such charges permitted to remain unaltered.

From the London Courier of Dec. 29.

FRANCE.

We have the following by an extraordinary express from Paris:

Paris, Tuesday Evening.—The Chamber of Peers has just adopted the important Article, No. 1, of the *projet de loi*, relative to the Peerage, by 103 against 67, giving a clear majority of 36 against Hereditary Peerage.

We are sorry to find by the Paris papers, that the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, General Sebastiana, is laboring under a severe fit of indisposition, from which he is expected to recover slowly. The President of the Council, in this emergency, has very wisely taken upon himself the duties of the Foreign Minister, in order to prevent any derangement of the system of policy which M. Sebastiani had carried on under his direction.

Hereditary Peerage abolished in France.

London, Dec. 30th, (evening.)—A Hereditary Peerage has ceased to exist in France, in that country which is within 3 hours' sail of the English shores. The Paris papers mention that the question was brought to a conclusion on Wednesday evening, Dec. 28, when the entire law was put to the vote, and passed by a majority of 33, the number for the abolition being 103; against it, 70! The final settlement of this great question has created, comparatively speaking, but little sensation in the French capital; for it had long since been determined by the people that the Hereditary Peerage should go; consequently the majority in favor of the Ministers was looked on merely as a matter of course.

A paragraph in the London Times of the 31st, states, that of 36 new Peers, only 32 voted; the others being absent, or not having taken their seats. Of the whole number of peers, 40 were absent.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

City, 12 o'clock.—The following has been just posted at Lloyd's.

"*Antwerp*, Dec. 27.—News has been this morning received, that the Belgian soldiers and the Garde Civique had been beaten at Luxemburg."

By private letters from Antwerp, of the same date, we find the above fully confirmed. It appears that a number of Dutch patriots or partisans hoisted the Orange flag in several parts of Luxemburg, and immediately made sorties upon the different depots where the arms and ammunition of the Garde Civique were kept. A repulse by the Garde Civique was attempted, but failed; and notice was sent of the circumstance to Antwerp, when a streng force of the Garde Civique were sent off post to their assistance. These letters state that the general impression at Antwerp, in consequence of a declaration made at Brussels, was, that the Emperor of Russia would not accede to the ratification of the Belgian treaty. General Belliard had arrived at Brussels, from Paris, on Sunday, but returned to Paris in the middle of the same night.

SPAIN.

Destruction of Gen. Torrijos and his party.—The Gazette de Madrid, has published the following additional details of the arrest of Gen. Torrijos. On the night of the 30th of November, two small vessels left Gibraltar with Torrijos (the revolutionist) and his partisans. Followed and backed by the felucca Neptune, they were forced to throw themselves on the coast of Malaga, where they abandoned their vessels. The Spanish authorities informed of this landing, took measures accordingly, and sent troops in every direction to cut off their retreat on Gibraltar; and as Torrijos might possibly endeavor to escape by means of some fishing boats, the brigantine Le Heros was charged to watch the coast. Gen. Gonzalez Moreno placed himself at the head of a detachment. After various movements, the General learned on the 4th of December, that he was near the hiding place of the Liberals, who were sheltered in a barn. They defended themselves for some time. The number of the Liberals was not known. Some said they were two thousand, others only 80. Towards evening, Torrijos solicited a safe conduct to have an audience of General Gonzalez, and obtain his life and that of his companions. The General, not feeling himself authorized to accede to this demand, granted six hours to Torrijos to decide whether he would surrender at discretion, or run the risk of an attack, in which all would have died by the sword. The first six hours having passed away, without any result, the General granted another and yet another hour. The night had passed, and at break of day Torrijos surrendered at discretion, as well as fifty-four of his companions.

We received yesterday the news of the execution of Torrijos and his companions, at Malaga.—Torrijos was shot first; he met his end with the courage of a soldier. His companions, drawn up in line, all fell at the same time. Among the victims are Don Maria Torrijos, a very distinguished General; Don Juan Lopez Pinto, formerly Prefect, and Commandant of the National Guard; Mr. Robert Boyd, an Englishman of distinguished family; Don Manuel Florez Calderon, President of the Chamber in Spain; Don Francisco Fernandez Golfin, Minister of War.

The Bank of England had notes amounting to upwards of eighty millions of dollars in circulation, in the year 1830.

A large placard was hawked about in London recently as follows, "Dram drinkers must expect to be the first victims of the Cholera."

STEAM BOATS ARRIVED.

January 26, W. Parsons.
May Flower, new boat.
February 5, State-man.
6, Exchange.
Napoleon.
8, Eagle.
Amulet.

DEPARTED.

February 2, Herald.
3, Boston.
4, Talisman.
5, W. Parsons.
6, Baltic.
Polander.
Citizen.
Allegheny.
7, Exchange.
9, Statesman.
Eagle.

FOR SAINT LOUIS.

THE New and Substantial Steam Boat BOSTON, Brickell, Master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports, on the 14th instant. For freight or passage, apply to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Feb. 10, 1832.—t14th

LAST NOTICE.—Class No. 2, Union Canal Lottery, will be drawn on Saturday.—The Prizes are $20,000 and $5,000. Do not omit calling on S. J. SYLVESTER.
Feb. 10, 1832.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.—Will be sold, to the highest bidder, a valuable catalogue of Books, on Saturday evening, 11th inst.
P. M'KENNA, Auctioneer, No. 41 Wood street.
Feb. 10, 1832.

SMUGGLER.

THE SMUGGLER, a Tale: by the Author of "Tales of O'Hara Family," "The Denounced," &c. Just received and for sale by D. M. HOGAN, No. 73, Wood street.
Feb. 10—2t.

THOMAS CARR,

No. 196 Liberty street, next to Laughlin & Co's.,

OFFERS for sale a great variety of FANCY and DRY GOODS, among which are the following:

Black Italian Lustring Silk;
Brown and Black Gros de Naples;
Black and Green Bobbinets; Veils;
Dress Handkerchiefs;
Ladies' Hose, Worsted and Cotton;
Merino Scarfs, Checks, Combs;
Blue and Black Broadcloths, Cassinets;
Chintzes and Calicoes;
Table Linens and Diaper;
Domestic Goods of various kinds;
Cambric Muslins;
Figured Swisses, and Plain do.;
Figured Jaconet, and Plain do.;
Book Muslin, and Fancy Cravats;
Thread Laces, and Bobbinet Lace;
Bobbinet in the Spool;
Beaverteen French Cassimere, do.;
Velvet Cords, the best;
Black Silk Handkerchiefs, do.;
Silk Flags, do.;
Ladies' Mits and Gloves;
Bobbinet Capes;
Silk and Valentia Vestings, do.;
Swansdown do. Irish Linen;
Bleached and Unbleached Muslin;
Also, Ready Made Clothing.

☞ All of which will be sold low, as he wishes to embark in the Grocery business.
Feb. 3, 1832.—3t*

FANCY GOODS.

BUJAC & HENSLER,

176 MARKET STREET, between 5th and 6th streets, North side,

PHILADELPHIA.

Offer for sale, on accommodating terms, Wholesale, *A General Assortment of French, German, English, and India FANCY ARTICLES.*

ALSO,

French & Eng. Pistols, Beads of all sorts, Musical Boxes, 2, 3, and 4 Tunes, Musical Instruments, Bead Bags and Purses, Dolls of all descriptions, | Snuff boxes of all kinds, Thermometers, Perfumery, Work Boxes, Violins, & Violin strings Percussion Caps,

And a great many other articles too extensive to enumerate.

FRENCH CHINA.

Dinner and Desert Setts, White and Gold, and Plain White.
Tea Setts, English and French pattern; White and Gold, Gilt Flowered, Landscapes and Painted Flowers, &c.
Breakfast Setts, do. do.
Besides a full assortment of all descriptions of French China. Jan. 20, 1832—1m.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

THE new Steam Boat, HENRY CLAY, C. M. Strader, Master, will leave this place for New Orleans, on or about the 15th instant.—For freight or passage, apply on board, or to ALLEN & GRANT.
February 3, 1831.—tf

48 HOGSHEADS OF TOBACCO.—Just received by M. ATWOOD, Corner Wood and Front streets
Feb. 7.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Undersigned have associated themselves under the firm of CASSAT & HUTCHISON, for the purpose of transacting a Commission, Forwarding, and Grocery Business, in this place. They have taken the Warehouse, No. 8, Market street, recently occupied by Messrs. James Adams, Jr. & Co., and are prepared to attend to any business they may be intrusted with.
ROBERT S. CASSAT, BENJAMIN HUTCHISON.
February 7.—tf

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE

PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

A TRUNK LOST.

A BLACK LEATHER TRUNK, having a hollow top for baggage, buckled with two straps over the top. The name, *H. Shippen, Huntingdon*, is written on the bottom of the Trunk.

I am informed it was put into the Stage at Chambersburgh, in October last, to be sent to Pittsburgh, and as it has never come to hand, it is supposed to be at some Stage Office between those places. If found, I wish it forwarded to Robert Stewart, Pittsburgh. Any information respecting it will be thankfully received, and a reasonable reward given.
HENRY SHIPPEN
February 3—3t

BARDE & SHATLER.

TOBACCONISTS, Diamond Alley, have for sale a quantity of Cavendish and Virginia Twist Tobacco; Spanish, Mellie, and Common Segars, and Rappee Snuff, which they will sell on advantageous terms.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 3, 1832.—4t*

FOR SALE.

500 GALLONS SPERM. OIL.
I. R. SMITH & Co.
Feb. 3.—3t. No. 150 Wood street

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near the corner of Fourth, now occupied by Hamilton Stewart. Enquire of WILLIAM HAYS.
February 3, 1832.—tf

BURRETT'S Universal Multipliers, for computing Interest, Simple and Compound, adapted to the various rates in the United States; on a new plan, to which are added Tables of Annuities and Exchange: by *Elijah Hensdale Burrett, A. M.*, Author of Logarithmic Arithmetic, Astronomia, &c.

A supply of the Speeches of *Philips, Curran*, and *Grattan*, the celebrated Irish Orators; selected by a Member of the Bar. Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., No. 51 Market street.
Feb. 3, 1831.

WINTER OIL AND LEMONS.

5 CASKS Prime Winter Strained Sperm Oil—10 Boxes Sicily Lemons, in good order. Just received and for sale by R. GALWAY & Co.
January 31, 1832.—3t* Bayard's Row.

PITTSBURGH WIRE FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public that their Factory is now in operation, and they are manufacturing, and will keep constantly on hand, WIRE of Superior Quality, which they will furnish, bright or annealed, on the most reasonable terms.

Orders will be thankfully received, and supplied with punctuality and despatch, either at Cochran & Irwin's, No. 108 Second street, or at the Factory. EICHBAUM & Co.

☞ *Wanted, two or three Wire Drawers*, to whom liberal wages will be given.—Two Apprentices will be taken to the Wire Drawing, if application be made soon.
Pittsburgh, November 18, 1831.—3m.

AMERICAN RAIL ROAD JOURNAL.

THE subscriber is now publishing a weekly paper, called the AMERICAN RAIL ROAD JOURNAL. A principal object in offering the proposed work to the Public, is to diffuse a more general knowledge of this important mode of internal communication, which, at this time, appears to engage the attention of almost every section of our country.

The American Railroad Journal is printed on a sheet of the largest size, (mammoth) and put up in a convenient form for binding, each number containing sixteen large octavo pages of *three* columns each. The selections, upon the subject of rail roads and other works of internal improvement, will be from the best authors, both of Europe and America, and will be occasionally illustrated by engravings. A part of this Journal will be devoted to the subject of internal improvement—giving a history of the first introduction of railroads into England and their improvements to the present day. It will also notice the meetings, in different sections of the country, upon the subject of railroads. The remaining part of the paper will contain the *Literary, Miscellaneous and News* matter of the *New York American, as prepared for that paper*, omitting *all political* subjects, except such as are of general concern.

The terms of the American Railroad Journal are *Three* dollars per annum, *payable in advance;* and will not be sent without. Any person who will obtain eight subscribers and remit the amount, shall have a copy gratis: and to companies of *ten* subscribers, who associate and remit twenty-five dollars, it will be sent for $2,50 each, per annum. The Journal will be sent for *any* length of time desired, if paid in advance. It will be published on *Saturdays*.

Letters upon the subject of the *American Railroad Journal* may be addressed, free of postage, to the publisher and part proprietor.
D. K. MINOR,
No. 35 Wall street, New York.

☞ The second number of the Journal will be issued on the 7th of January—and on the Saturday of each following week. The numbers from the commencement, will be forwarded to all the subscribers until the end of the *first* half year.

NEW YORK AMERICAN, TRI-WEEKLY.

The *New York American* is now published *three times a week*, in addition to the *Daily* and *Semi-weekly*, as usual. This arrangement is made to accommodate a large class of business men in the *country*, who are desirous of seeing the *advertisements* of the day, yet are unwilling to encounter the expense of subscription and postage of a daily paper. By this arrangement, it will easily be perceived, their wishes may be gratified, at *one half* the expense of a daily paper, as most of the advertisements, both of the *Daily* and *Semi-Weekly* papers, will appear in the *Tri-Weekly* American; and the reading matter as published in the Daily paper. It will be issued on *Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays*, at *Five* dollars per annum, in advance,—to subscribers *out* of the city of New York, and forwarded, according to their order, and for *any* length of time.

All letters relating to the *Tri-Weekly American* may be addressed to the Publisher and part Proprietor, D. K. MINOR,
No. 35 Wall street, New York.

☞ The New York American is published *Daily* at $10 per annum, and *Semi-Weekly*, at $4 per annum, *in advance*, as heretofore, at No 35 Wall street, New York.
Jan. 13.—6w.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.
Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

APPRENTICES.

ON or about the first of April next, we shall want two or three apprentices to the Tin Plate Business. As there will be vacancies at that time, application may be made to the subscribers until that time.

One apprentice to the Coppersmith Business will be taken immediately

Journeymen Tin Plate Workers will find employment and the highest wages.
L. & P. PETERSON
Feb. 3, 1832.—tfA

DOMESTIC GOODS.

GEORGE CAREY,

CORNER *of Baltimore and Charles streets,* Baltimore, has for sale a General Assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, consisting in part of *Waltham, Appleton, Lowell, Hamilton, Nashua, Exeter, Avery, and Pittsfield Manufactures*, which will be sold on favorable terms, by the Package or Piece.

February 7, 1832.—2w3m

BENJAMIN DAGTRLINON.

NO. 49 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms apply as above.

February 7, 1832.—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Testatum Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 13th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, viz:—

All the right, title, interest and claim of Oliver Evans, de eased, in the hands of his surviving Executor, Cadwallader Evans, of, in, and to the undivided half part of the following described part of Lot. No. 152 in the City of Pittsburgh, viz: beginning at the corner of Water street and Redoubt alley, and running by said alley Northwardly 88 feet 9 inches to the corner of the Boiler House of the Steam Mill, thence by the said Boiler House Westwardly 42 feet 6 inches to the Northwestwardly corner of the same, thence Southwardly by the West end of said Boiler House, in a parallel line with Redoubt alley, 10 feet 9 inches, thence Westwardly, a parallel line with Water street to the line of Lot No. 151, thence by the said line of Lot No. 151 Southwardly to Water street, and thence by Water street Eastwardly 60 feet to the place of beginning: upon which is erected the well known Pittsburgh Steam Mill, together with other imp ovements. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Oliver Evans, dec'd, at the suit of James J. Rush and J. D. B. Muhlenberg, trading under the firm of Rush & Muhlenberg.

WM. LECKY, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, Jan. 13. [Jan. 31.—wts.]

European & American Agency,

MORE PARTICULARLY WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE undersigned intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on a *Thirteenth Tour*, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT,

And will return to Pittsburgh, about the first of December, 1832.

Many years ago he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances could be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: In France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; lands, houses, and tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed: stocks and all kinds of revertionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificates; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestui que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c. &c.

If required, reference can be given, in every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S —Three lots in the town of Albion, in the state of Illinois, on which are erected beautiful stone buildings. Also, a farm adjoining said town, known by the name of Norwood, containing 320 acres of land, on which are erected a large and commodious dwelling house, and a two story distillery, &c. Also, 91¼ acres of land in Bart township, Lancaster county, Pa., *for sale Low.*

☞The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 9, 1831.—tf

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - *per annum*, $130

Tuition in Music, - - - 40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - 24
Oil Painting, - - - 40
French, - - - 20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does exceed two hundred dollars a year.—Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.

September 13, 1831

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,
	Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players*.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR for 1832, with 12 splendid Engravings on Steel, by the best artists, just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
Oct 25—tf 51 Market street.

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnish, ed at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

PLAYING CARDS, by the Gross, Dozen, or Single Pack, consisting of Eagle, Henry Eighth, Merry Andrew, &c. Also, very superior Real Havannah Segars; together with Books and Engravings. For sale by S. J. SYLVESTER, 16 Exchange Buildings. Nov. 29.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the Pennsylvania Museum, a SPLENDID COSMORAMA has just been fitted up, containing Views of various Cities, Public Buildings, &c. in Europe and America. Oct 4

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25—tf *No 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

25 CASES FUR HATS—for sale by M. ATWOOD, corner of Wood and Front streets. Dec. 2—tf.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, Assignees of Thos. Fink, offer for sale the following property, situated in Pipe Town.—1 Steam Engine; 1 Rack Lathe, and Furniture; 1 Boring Mill, and Furniture; 1 Vice: 1 Circular Saw; 1 Crane, and Appurtenances; 1 Lot of Cast Iron; 3 Grind-stones, and Pulleys; 1 Lot of Boring Heads; 1 do. do. Patterns; 1 Set Engine Patterns. Also, the lease of a certain Lot, near the Engine House, and Stack of Chimneys. Also, a quantity of House Furniture—Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Carpeting, &c.

All the above articles will be sold at *private* sale, on or before the second day of April next, and if not sold at private sale by that day, then they will be sold at public outcry, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 7th of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Assignees*
JOHN LEECH, }

Dec. 27, 1831.—tf

WANTED—To take charge of and superintend a White Lead Manufactory—a man who understands the business well, and whose moral character and habits of industry can be highly recommended. Such a person can be informed of a very desirable situation, by applying to Cochran & Irwin, No. 108 Second street, Pittsburgh. December 2—tf.

BOOKS FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—Family Bibles, with Plates, only three dollars. M'Kenzie's 5,000 Receipts, one dollar. Prayer Books, Testaments, Plays, Philosophy, and many other works, at less than usual prices. Playing Cards, by the Gross, Dozen, or Single Pack. S. J. SYLVESTER.

Jan. 31. 16 Exchange Buildings.

RECEIVED, per late arrivals, and offer for sale, *FIFTY BARRELS MOLASSES.*

G. C. ANDERSON & Co.,
Dec. 9, 1831.—tf. 148 Wood street.

A NEW Supply of the Diary Physician: in two Vols. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Jan. 20. 51 Market street.

NOTES of the Dayton Manufacturing and Banking Company are received at this office at 3 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't
November 1

NOS. 17 and 18 of Library of Select Novels.—"The Smuggler, a Tale:" by the Author of "Tales by the O'Hara Family;" "The Denounced," &c. Just published, and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Feb. 7. 51 Market street.

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
August 30, 1831

Domestic Woollen Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodating terms, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN.

ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz:—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

New Establishment!!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have opened a Wholesale

DRY GOODS AND FUR STORE!

AT NO. 90 WOOD STREET,

between Fifth street and Diamond alley, under the firm of M. E. MOEHRING & BROTHER; where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of *Staple and Fancy Articles*, mostly of their own importation from Europe.—Also, all kinds of HATTERS' FURS, LEATHERS, AND TRIMMINGS, which they will sell at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞Being engaged in the Shipping Trade to Europe, they will purchase Furs and Deer Skins, for which they will pay the highest cash price, and will take in trade, Produce, suitable for the Eastern Market, such as Feathers, Bees-wax, Rags, and Wool.—City and Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call.

MORITZ E. MOEHRING,
MOSES E. MOEHRING,

☞Country Merchants will find good sale for Wool Hats, either for cash, or in exchange for goods. Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1831.—3m.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

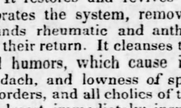
☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO BANK NOTES, are received at three per cent discount. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
September 20

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.



THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest: taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

NEW, LONDON ANNUALS, FOR 1832.

HEATH'S PICTURESQUE ANNUAL, a large 12mo, beautifully bound, with elegant engravings, by the first artists.

LITERARY SOUVENIR, edited by Alaric A. Watts, beautifully bound, with splendid engravings.

NEW YEAR'S GIFT and JUVENILE SOUVENIR, edited by Alaric A. Watts. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO.

Dec. 23.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

REFINED SUGAR.

THE subscribers, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above article, can supply merchants and others on the most favorable terms. COCHRAN & IRWIN,

Sept. 9. No. 108 Second street.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, }
WILLIAM SAMPLE, } Executors.

February 25, 1831.—tf.

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,
June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

FOR SALE AT SYLVESTER'S—A large assortment of *CLOTH CAPS*, plain, and trimmed with fur. Also, Ladies' Down Tippets. Fur Colars, for the Gentlemen, and an assortment of Books, suitable for New Year's Presents. The whole will be sold cheap. 16 Exchange Buildings. Dec. 27.

RIFLE BARRELS.

BAYERS'S Superior Rifle Barrels constantly kept for sale by

S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Oct. 21, 1831.—6m

GOOD American made BLACK CAPS, at nine dollars per dozen, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, No. 16 Exchange buildings, Pittsburgh. Also for sale, Books, Prints, Segars, and Playing Cards. Oct 7

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE wish to caution our friends against an imposition too successfully practised on them, with spurious Nails stamped "JUNIATA."—This caution is deemed necessary from the fact that Nails have been manufactured from inferior Iron, and receive this brand.

An attempt of this kind is calculated to bring into disrepute the JUNIATA IRON, which has been long known to our western friends as an article of the very best quality. We would advise, therefore, in order to defeat this imposition, that the purchaser be governed in his selection by the *names* of the *manufacturers*, which will be found marked on the end of each keg of nails, and stamped on each bar of iron.

The undersigned manufacture their Iron *from the Ore*, and will stand accountable for the quality of the *Iron* and *Nails* marked with their stamp.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
LYON, SHORB & Co.,
H. S. SPANG & SON.

☞The Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, and Louisville Focus, will publish the above for three months, and send their accounts to this office. September 27.—tf.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

Chambersburgh Bk.	1	N. Y. State Bks.	2
Poultney's Bk. Md.	1	New England	2
Cohen's	1	Ohio bills gen. under $5	2
Virginia paper	1		
Camden	1	Pottsville	2
New Jersey, gen.	1	Wilksbarre	2
New York city, gen.	1	Salisbury, Md.	2
Delaware	½ to 1	Scioto	3
Maryland, gen.	¼ to 1	Dayton Man. Co.	3
Natchez	5	Urbana Bk.	3
Louisiana	5	Michigan	3
Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	5	South Carolina	3
		Georgia and N. C.	4
Canton	2	Canada	4
		Susquehannah	5

Wanted: Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Doubloons, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Ducats, Johannes, and every description of Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
October 11

SYLVESTER'S

Lottery & Exchange Office

NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

S. J. S. will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctualty. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid.* August 2,—tf.

TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29.—tf

WHITE FISH.—Just received from Cleaveland, Lake Erie, 30 barrels WHITE FISH, in fine order, of a superior quality—for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN.

No. 108 Second street.

Jan. 10—tf.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail

CHEAP CASH STORE,

To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.

August 2, 1831—tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE.

150 CASKS, in prime order, just rec'd and for sale by

Nov 4 ESTEP & QUINBY.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair: PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf.

DE LA MONTERAT'S

Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S

Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS. AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

NOTES OF THE BANK OF MICHIGAN will be bought for a few days, at two and a half per cent. discount; and all New York funds will be bought at very low rates. ☞The best price given for Guineas and Sovereigns.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
16 Exchange Buildings.

☞For Sale, Playing Cards; Superior Segars; French Prints, &c. Dec. 6, 1831.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } f
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.